



CLASS IX: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MIDTERM EXAMINATION
SESSION -2024-2025

Name	Roll No.
Weightage:	80 marks
Time Duration:	3 hrs

General Instructions

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections -A,B,C,D,E and F .There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A-** From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) **Section B-** Question.21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions,carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q29 are Short Answer Type Questions ,carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) **Section-D-** Q .30 to 33 are long answer type questions,carrying 5 marks each.Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) **Section E-** Questions no from 34 to 36 are source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vii) **Section F-** Question no.37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts:
37A from History (2 marks) and 37B from Geography (3 marks)
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions that have to be attempted.
- History-** Q.NO.-1-4,21,25,30,34,37A
Geography- Q.NO.-5-7,22,26,31,35,37B
Civics- Q.NO. 8-13,23,27,32,36
Economics- Q.NO.-14-20,24,28,29,33.

SECTION-A (1X20=20)
MCQs

H1 ✓

Which of these people were entitled to vote?

- (a) Only men above 25 years of age
(b) Men and women above 30 years of age
(c) Men who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage
(d) Both (a) and (c)

1

Q 2. What was the 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

- (a) Subsidy in foodgrains
- (b) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood
- (c) Large-scale production of foodgrains
- (d) None of the above

Q 3. Match the following:-

LIST I	LIST II
(i) Leon Trotskii	(a) Collective Farms
(ii) Kolkhoz	(b) Banks to be nationalised
(iii) April Theses	(c) Social Democratic Party
(iv) Germany	(d) Military Revolutionary Party

OPTIONS

- (a) i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b
- (b) i - c; ii - b; iii - a; iv - d
- (c) i - d; ii - a; iii - b; iv - c
- (d) i - b; ii - a; iii - c; iv - d

Q 4. Which of the following aspects signifies this image?:

- (a) Equality
- (b) Emancipation of slaves
- (c) Celebrations
- (d) The great rising



Q 5. The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A)

and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:

Assertion (A): There would be the least difference in the duration between daytime and night time at Kanyakumari.

Reason (R): It is located far down south of the country.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is False.
- (d) A is False but R is True.

Q 6. Identify the incorrect statement about the Lakshadweep Islands:

- (a) The Lakshadweep Islands group is located close to the Malabar coast of Kerala.
- (b) These islands are located in Arabian sea
- (c) The Lakshadweep island is volcanic in nature.
- (d) Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.

Q. ✓
The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:-

Assertion (A): The Indian Desert has an arid climate with low vegetation cover.

Reason (R) : This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.

- ✓ (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is False.
- (d) A is False but R is True.

Q. ✓ 8. Sushil turned 18 years old last month. Now he is eligible for Universal Adult Franchise. 1

What did Sushil get?

- a) Right to freedom of religion
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to freedom
- ✓ d) Right to vote

Q. ✓ 9. In any society, people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. Is there a better way of dealing with these conflicts? 1

- (a) By brutal power exercised by the government
- (b) By allowing one group to dictate terms to others
- ✓ (c) By providing equal opportunities to all
- (d) By opting for a strong leader who should have all the powers.

Q. ✓ 10. When did the Indian constitution came into force? 1

- (a) 26th Nov, 1949
- (b) 15th August, 1947
- (c) 26th Jan, 1950
- ✓ (d) 26th Jan, 1930

Q. ✓ 11. In which of these cases can democracy not provide a complete solution? 1

- (a) Removing poverty completely
- (b) Providing education to all
- ✓ (c) Giving jobs to all
- (d) All the above

Q. ✓ 12. The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:- 1

Assertion (A): The Apartheid System was particularly oppressive for the Blacks in Africa.

Reason (R): Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

- ✓ (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is False.
- (d) A is False but R is True.

Q. ✓ 13. Is it true of democracy that it allows a way of correcting its mistakes and offers more dignity to all citizens? 1

E 14. ✓ How can human resources be transformed into human capital?
(a) Investment in Education (b) Investment in Skills
(c) Investment in Medical Care (d) Investment in all of these

E 15. ✓ Which kharif crop is used for cattle feed?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Potato
(c) Jowar and bajra (d) Wheat

E 16. ✓ The current anti-poverty program consists of two planks, they are: *Which is not the indicator of quality of population* 1
(a) Socio-economic reasons and public distribution system.
(b) Promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty program.
(c) Anti-poverty program and promotion of economic growth.
(d) None of the above

E 17. ✓ Which kind of ration cards are for the poorest of the poor. *Health Benefits.*
(a) BPL (b) APL
(c) Antyodaya Cards (d) All of the above

E 18. ✓ Full form of ~~NDIES~~ *GDP* ~~and aushman~~ 1

E 19. ✓ In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code:- 1

Assertion(A): A large population has been considered a liability, rather than an asset now a days.

Reason(R): Population can be turned into a productive asset by investment in human capital.

- Options:
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true

E 20. ✓ In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code:- 1

Assertion(A): Mostly people in rural India are engaged in agricultural activities.

Reason (R): Only 25% of the rural population are engaged in non-farming activities.

- Options:
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true

SECTION-B(2X4=8)
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Describe the views of Liberals about the transformation of society in the 18th century. 2
22. Diverse physical features of India have immense development possibilities.' Explain. 2
- OR**
23. Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats? 2
24. How do you define a country where citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion? 2
24. How did the Indian farmers benefit from the Green Revolution? 2

SECTION-C(3X5=15)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

25. Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 called the period of reign of terror? 3
26. 'The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance.' Why? (Give 3 reasons) 3
27. What do you understand by 'indirect democracy'? 3
28. How has Sarva Siksha Abhiyan been able to improve the educational levels in India? 3
29. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity? 3

SECTION-D (5X4=20)
LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

30. Explain the causes , events and effects of the February Revolution in Petrograd? 5
- OR**
- What were the main changes brought by Lenin after the October Revolution?
31. Write a short note on the Northern Plains of India. Classify the Northern Plains on the basis of variations of relief features. 5
- OR**
- 'The Himalayas is like a boon for India.' Explain.
32. Define the term Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution? Give five reasons. 5
- OR**
- "The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution of India". Justify the statement.
33. What are the steps taken to improve the employment opportunities in India? 5
- OR**
- How do chemical fertilisers affect the soil, groundwater, rivers and lakes? What were the effects of use of chemical fertilisers in Punjab?

Read the passage
Constitution

SECTION-E (4X3=12)
CASE BASED QUESTIONS

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:-

In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. The news that Louis XIV planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privilege.

34.1 Write down Montesquieu's ideas regarding government? 1

34.2 What role did salons and coffee-houses play in the spread of Enlightenment ideas? 1

34.3 Explain the two types of taxes imposed by Louis XIV when he ascended the throne? 2

Louis XVI

35. Read the passage given below and answer the following:

The ideas of Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in the different parts of our country.

35.1. Which of the following contributed to the spread of Indian culture and knowledge to other parts of the world? 1

(a) Maritime trade routes

(b) Indian invasions

(c) Diplomatic missions

(d) Religious pilgrimages

35.2. What types of merchandise were exported from India to other countries according to the text? 1

(a) Precious metals and gems

(b) Silk and porcelain

(c) Spices, muslin, and other goods

(d) Pottery and sculptures

35.3. What does the spread of the stories of Panchatantra signify about ancient India? 1

(a) India's focus on political conquests

(b) India's cultural and educational influence

(c) India's isolation from the world

(d) India's lack of intellectual development

35.4. Which of the following best describes the influence of West Asia on Indian architecture? 1

(a) Adoption of Greek column designs

(b) Introduction of the dome and minaret architectural styles

(c) Incorporation of Roman arches

(d) Use of Chinese pagoda structures

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

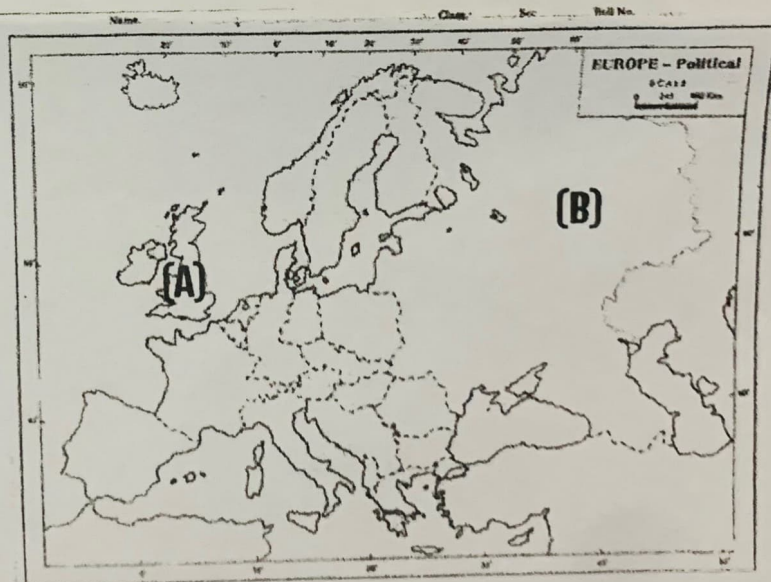
Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called the Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it had to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments. The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, it can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.

- (a) What are constitutional amendments? 1
(b) Mention the two major aspects in the working of institutional design. 2
(c) In what way institutional design puts limits to what the government can do? 1

SECTION-F (2+ 3 =5)
MAP BASED QUESTIONS

37. A. Two countries (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2

- (a) Identify the country 'A' which joined the war on the side of the Allied Powers in 1917?
(b) Identify the country 'B' where revolution took place in 1917.



37. B. On an outline political map of India locate and label the following: 3

- i. Latitude that divides India into two parts
ii. Region of black soil
iii. Only desert in India
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